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even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no possibility of error.

He may have fifty-six exceptions *peremptory* against the jurors, of which he shall shew no cause.

To-morrow be in readiness to go;

Excuse it not for I am *peremptory*. *Shakespeare.*

In mortal fury is half so *peremptory*, *Shakespeare's King John.*

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and absolute, whosoever denies Christ, shall assuredly be denied by him; yet still there is a tacit condition, unless repentance intervene. *South's Sermons.*

The more modest confests, that learning was to give us a fuller discovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier.*

He would never talk in such a *peremptory* and discouraging manner, were he not allured that he was able to subdue the most powerful opposition against the doctrine which he taught. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

PERENNIAL. *adj.* [perennis, Latin.]

1. Lasting through the year.

If the quantity were precisely the same in these *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater. *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceasing.

The matter wherewith these *perennial* clouds are raised, is the sea that surrounds them. *Harvey.*

PERENNITY. *n. f.* [from perennitas, Lat.] Equality of lasting through all seasons; perpetuity.

That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

PERFECT. *adj.* [perfectus, Lat. parfait, Fr.]

1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant.

We count those things *perfect*, which want nothing requisite for the end, whereto they were instituted. *Hooker.*

2. Fully informed; fully skillful.

Within a ken our army lies;

Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms;

Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;

Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakespeare.*

Fair dame! I am not to you known,

Though in your state of honour I am *perfect*. *Shakespeare.*

I do not take myself to be so *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot master. *Bacon.*

3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate. This is a sense chiefly theological.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* soul

Shall manifest me rightly. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Thou shalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God. *Deut. xviii.*

4. Safe; Out of danger.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon

The deserts of Bohemia. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

To **PERFECT.** *v. a.* [perfectus, from perficio, Latin; parfaire, French.]

1. To finish; to complete; to consummate; to bring to its due state.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. *1 John iv. 12.*

Beauty now must *perfect* my renown;

With that I govern'd him that rules this life. *Waller.*

In substances rest not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species.

Endeavour not to settle too many habits at once, lest by variety you confound them, and so *perfect* none. *Locke.*

What toil did honest Curio take

To get one medal wanting yet;

And *perfect* all his Roman set? *Prior.*

2. To make skillful; to instruct fully.

Her cause and yours

I'll *perfect* him withal, and he shall bring you

Before the duke. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

PERFECTER. [from perfect.] One that makes perfect.

This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

PERFECTION. *n. f.* [perfectio, Lat. perfection, Fr.]

1. The state of being perfect.

Man doth seek a triple *perfection*; first a sensual, consisting in those things which very life itself requireth, either as necessary supplements or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, consisting in those things which none underneath man is capable of; lastly, a spiritual and divine, consisting in those things whereto we tend by supernatural means here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker, b. i.*

It is a judgment main'd and most imperfect,

That will confest *perfection* is could err

Against all rules of nature. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the highest *perfection*. *Milton on Education.*

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No human understanding being absolutely freed from mistake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by supernatural assistance. *Tilley.*

Many things impossible to thought,

Have been by need to full *perfection* brought. *Dryden.*

2. Something that concurs to produce supreme excellence.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell,

In whose each part all pens may dwell? *Shakespeare.*

You knot of mouth-friends; smoke and lukewarm water

Is your *perfection*. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

An heroic poem requires, as its last *perfection*, the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering. *Dryden.*

3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, just and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *perfections*. *Aberbury's Sermons.*

To **PERFECTIOMATE.** *v. a.* [perfectiomer, Fr. from perfectum.]

To make perfect; to advance to perfection. This is a word proposed by *Dryden*, but not received nor worthy of reception.

Painters and sculptors, chasing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfectiome* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human performance. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectiome* of painting. *Dryden.*

PERFECTIVE. *adj.* [from perfectus.] Conducting to bring to perfection.

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective* of our souls. *Mori.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective* of their natures. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERFECTIVELY. *adv.* [from perfective.] In such a manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Greaves.*

PERFECTLY. *adv.* [from perfect.]

1. In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely.

Chawing little sponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration. *Boyle.*

Words rec'd to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas. *Locke.*

3. Exactly; accurately.

We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly*. *Locke.*

PERFECTNESS. *n. f.* [from perfect.]

1. Completeness.

2. Goodness; virtue. A scriptural word.

Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*. *Col. iii. 14.*

3. Skill.

Is this your *perfectness*?

PERFIDIOUS. *adj.* [perfidus, Lat. perfide, Fr.] Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit

To make my cream a perquisite,

And steal to mend your wages. *Widow and Cat.*

PERFIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from perfidious.] Treacherously; by breach of faith.

Perfidiously

He has betray'd your business, and given up

For certain drops of salt, your city Rome. *Shakespeare.*

They eat *perfidiously* their words.

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should *perfidiously* renew the war? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

PERFIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from perfidious.] The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiousness* and ingratitude. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

PERFIDY. *n. f.* [perfidia, Lat. perfidia, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PERFLABLE. *adj.* [from perfluo, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To **PERFLATE.** *v. a.* [perfluo, Lat.] To blow through.

If Eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air.

The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy and well *perflated*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

PERFLATION. *n. f.* [from perfluo.] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

To **PERFORATE.** *v. a.* [perforo, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twisting, into an earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A *perforated* bladder does not swell.

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,

In all the arterial *perforated* shores. *Blackmore.*

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The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Worms *perforate* the guts. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

PERFORATION. *n. f.* [from perforate.]

1. The act of piercing or boring.

The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and the filling of the holes.

The industrious *perforation* of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

2. Hole; place bored.

That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERFORATOR. *n. f.* [from perforate.] The instrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the trocar in oil, stab it suddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the wateis to empty by the canula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PERFORCE. *adv.* [per and force.] By violence; violently.

Guyon to him leaping, flaid

His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd;

And though himself were at the sight dismay'd,

Yet him *perforce* restrain'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Jealous Oberon would have the child,

But the *perforce* withholds the loved boy. *Shakespeare.*

She amaz'd, her cheeks

All trembling and arising, full of spots,

And pale with death at hand, *perforce* the breaks

Into the inmost rooms. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To **PERFORM.** *v. a.* [performare, Italian.] To execute; to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking; to accomplish.

All three set among the foremost ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Hast thou, spirit,

Perform'd to point the tempest that I had thee? *Shakespeare.*

What cannot you and I *perform* upon

Th' unguarded Duncan? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me. *Psalms lvii. 2.*

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently. *1 Esdras viii. 21.*

Thou, my love,

Perform his fun'ials with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You *perform* her office in the sphere,

Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryden.*

To **PERFORM.** *v. n.* To succeed in an attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errors. *Watts.*

PERFORMABLE. *adj.* [from perform.] Practicable; such as may be done.

Men forget the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

PERFORMANCE. *n. f.* [from perform.]

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty;

But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. *Shakespeare.*

Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of use. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a *performance*. *2 Cor. viii. 11.*

The only means to make him successful in the *performance* of these great works, was to be above contempt. *South.*

2. Compulsion; work.

In the good poems of other men, I can only be sure, that 'tis the hand of a good master; but in your *performances* 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clarke.*

3. Action; something done.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her say? *Shakespeare.*

PERFORMER. *n. f.* [from perform.]

1. One that performs any thing.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*. *Shakespeare.*

2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his skill.

To **PERFUMATE.** *v. n.* [perfumare, Lat.] To rub over. *Ditt.*

PERFUMATORY. *adj.* [from perfumare.] That which perfumes.

PERFUME. *n. f.* [perfume, Fr.]

1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.

Pomanders and knots of powders for driving rheums are not so strong as *perfumes*; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas *perfume* you can take but at times. *Bacon.*

Perfumes, though gross bodies that may be sensibly waited, yet fill the air, so that we can put our nose in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we smell it. *Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field,

Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield. *Pope.*

To **PERFUME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To scent; to impregnate with sweet scent.

Your papers

Let me have them very well *perfum'd*,

For she is sweeter than perfume itself. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,

And husht with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,

Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great,

Under the canopies of costly state,

And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody? *Shakespeare.*

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,

With whose sweet smell the air shall be *perfum'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan. *Pacini's Natural History.*

Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming* of gloves, which smeweth them corporeal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The pains the takes are vainly meant,

To hide her amorous heart,

'Tis like *perfuming* an ill scent,

The smell's too strong for art. *Granville.*

See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,

And Carmel's flow'ry top *perfumes* the skies! *Pope.*

PERFUMER. *n. f.* [from perfume.] One whose trade is to sell things made to gratify the scent.

A most of the *perfumers* have out of apple trees, that hath an excellent scent. *Bacon's Natural History.*

First issued from *perfumers* shops

A crowd of fashionable fops. *Swift.*

PERFUMCTORILY. *adv.* [perfumtorius, Lat.] Carelessly; negligently.

His majesty casting his eye *perfumtorily* upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no sooner received it, than he delivered it to the lord-keeper. *Clarendon.*

Whereas all logic is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two first of these have been handled by Aristotle *perfumtorily*; of the fourth he has said nothing at all. *Baker's Reflection on Learning.*

PERFUMTORY. *adj.* [perfumtorius, Lat.] Slight; careless; negligent.

A transient and